

## Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate filings have been made in the county clerk's office since last Thursday evening:

Lewis F. Moore to Nels O. Lundstrom, wd w hf se qr of 23, sw qr of 24, w hf ne qr and e hf nw qr of 24 all in 236. 3,500 00

Eli D. Bair to C. W. Fletcher, wd e hf nw qr and e hf sw qr and lots 1 to 4 inc all in 7-4-30. 2,800 00

Rosa A. Bair to B. J. Swanson wd e hf sw qr and lots 6 and 7 all in 6-4-30. 1,200 00

R. M. Wilson et ux to Jacob Wishon wd to w hf sw qr, ne qr sw qr and nw qr se qr all in 33-2-27. 3,600 00

J. W. Dolan et ux to A. H. Orman wd lots 1-2-3 in blk 5 Malmrose 1st add Indianola. 150 00

Albert G. Bump to Samuel C. Beach wd lots 8 and 9 in blk 9 McCook. 1,900 00

Charles A. Hodges to Thomas Ryan wd pt e hf sw qr and se qr of 14 and lots 1 of sec 23 and lots 4-5 of 24 all in 3-28. 4950 00

United States to William M. Hindman, pat, w hf sw qr-15 and w hf nw qr-22 in 1-27.

United States to Rutherford B. Archibald, pat se qr 23-2-25.

United States to Timothy H. Perkins, ne qr 18-1-30

James S. Johnson to Frank Coleman, w hf se qr and e hf sw qr 20-2-23. 1000 00

Samuel C. Drago to Homer Earl, wd se qr se qr of 9, sw qr sw qr of 10 and w hf nw qr of 15 all in 2-27. 3,000 00

Henry L. Goodenberger to William H. Ebert, wd lots 17-18-19 in blk 2 Marion. 2,200 00

Marion Powell and Martin Nilsson to Henry L. Goodenberger, lots 17-18-19 in blk 2 Marion. 130 00

Marion Powell and Martin Nilsson to Henry L. Goodenberger, lot 8 in blk 3, Marion. 90 00

Henry L. Goodenberger to Irvin R. Smith, wd lot 8 in blk 5 Marion. 150 00

Kate Seleck to E. J. DeArmond, wd lots 3 and 4 in blk 71, Bartley. 30 00

Mary E. Phillips to E. J. DeArmond, wd lots 13 and 14 in blk 71, Bartley. 20 00

Fress & Hocknell Lumber Co. to E. J. DeArmond, wd lots 1 and 2 in blk 71, Bartley. 5 00

Charles A. Hotze to Adah May Hotze wd, sw qr sw qr 6-4-27. 1 00

Lincoln Land Co. to W. H. Bailey, wd, lot 4 in blk 11, W. McCook. 175 00

United States to Rudolph Lunzwitz pat e hf sw qr and lots 3 and 4 in 31-3-30.

United States to Ira J. Vore pat se qr 22-2-28.

United States to Rutherford B. Archibald, pat sw qr 23-2-23.

Rutherford to Dan Casben, wd s hf 23-2-28.

Lincoln Land Co. to John M. Farrell and Peter Cart, wd lot 12 in blk 3, Lebanon. 150 00

Peter Cart to John M. Farrell, wd lot 12 in blk 2, Lebanon. 500 00

Chester W. Dow to Walter W. Wilson wd pt sw of se qr and pt se of se qr, 12-3-28. 3,600 00

Rutherford B. Archibald to Albert C. Ebert, wd pt sw qr sw qr, 20-3-29. 6,000 00

Darwin H. Babbitt to Emily A. Babbitt, wd se qr se qr and lots 5 and 6, 34-3-29. 1 00

Edward Chase to Penelope Thompson, wd lots 11 and 12 blk 29, McCook. 3,000 00

Frank Bounger to Edgar L. Means, wd se qr 22-1-30. 2,000 00

Frank Bounger to Edgar L. Means, wd s hf and sw qr ne qr 4-3-30. 5,800 00

Jacob Schlegel to Citizens Bank of McCook, lot 1 blk 5 6th add McCook. 150 00

Clementine M. DeLo to Citizens Bank of McCook, lots 4 and 5 in blk 17 McCook. 200 00

Charles E. Cooper, trustee to George Traphagan, e hf sw qr, 14-3-30. 200 00

Junetta G. Hodges and husband to John E. Kelley, wd lot 9 in blk 9 2nd add McCook. 700 00

F. H. Fitzsimmons to Mat Supen-check, sw qr of 23 and ne qr nw qr of 26 all in 4-3 and e hf and nw qr 36-3-28. 13,000 00

Royle & Eldred to M. C. Shurtleff, nw qr 5-3-29. 4,200 00

United States to James M. McKelvey, pat, w hf se qr of 11 and n hf ne qr of 14 in 1-30.

Ira Sheets to John L. Traphagan, wd e hf se qr 13-4-30. 1,000 00

## Advertised Letters.

The following letters remained uncalled for at the McCook postoffice, Sept. 27th, 1906:

Anderson, Mr. A. F. Hall, Johnnie B. Brown, Mrs. Art Johnson, Isabel Bowers, Mrs. J. L. Lyons, Mr. McGonagle, Mr. Clark, 2 Brown, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. Chas. Conway, Mr. Tom Meiringer, Mr. H. Dillon, F. B. Meyers, Miss Nellie Dillon, W. R. Moore, Mr. Thos. M. 2 David, Wm. Evans, Mr. F. S. Graves, Mr. F. S. Nichols, Mr. A. F. Bowers, B. F. Southard, Miss Nellie, 2 Henry, Mr. Oscar, 2 Underhill, Mr. J. W. Wetner, G.

State of Nebraska, ss. Red Willow County, ss.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF ANTHONY DROLL, DECEASED:

Notice is hereby given that Edward Droll, administrator of said estate, has filed his petition in said court, the object and prayer of which are that a decree of distribution may be made of the residue of said estate now in his possession to the parties entitled by law to receive the same.

You are hereby notified that said petition will be heard by the county judge at the county court room, in the city of McCook, in said county, on the 6th day of October, 1906, at 10 a. m.

It is ordered that a copy of this notice be published once each week for three successive weeks in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county, -9-21-34

Dated this 15th day of September, 1906.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

McCook Tribune, \$1 the Year

JOHN E. KELLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and BONDED ABSTRACTER McCOOK, NEBRASKA.

Agent of Lincoln Land Co. and of McCook Water Works. Office in Postoffice building.

BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER CURES catarrh of the stomach.

## Gossip About a Few Celebrities



H. C. CORBIN.

ON Sept. 15 Lieutenant General Henry C. Corbin went on the retired list of the army. He served less than six months at the head of Uncle Sam's military force and did not assume the detail of chief of staff to which he was entitled by his rank, but instead took command of the northern division of the army with headquarters at St. Louis. It is understood he will now make his home in Washington. General Corbin has been best known as adjutant general of the army, but he has seen exciting service in the field in the course of his career. He was born in Ohio in 1842 and entered the volunteer service of the United States as a second lieutenant in the Eighty-third Ohio volunteer infantry in 1862. He saw four years of active service at this time and was honorably discharged with the brevet of brigadier general. A few weeks later he was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the Seventeenth infantry. Shortly afterward he was appointed to a captaincy and assigned to the Thirty-eighth infantry and for twelve years thereafter he was continuously in command of his company at stations in the west, engaged in Indian campaigning and frontier duty. His most important services were rendered during the Spanish war, when he was adjutant general. He retained that post after he became a major general and until he was advanced to be lieutenant general last April, but after the organization of the general staff in 1903 he was in command of the department of the east with headquarters at New York and was also in command in the Philippines previous to taking his most recent command, that of the northern division of the army. His last important official act was a report in favor of restoration of the canteen system.

Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, who has become conspicuous through his controversy with William J. Bryan, is connected with several prominent Chicago corporations, including the Ogden Gas company and Cosmopolitan Electric company. It is on account of his corporation connections that Mr. Bryan objects to his prominence in the Democratic organization. Mr. Sullivan was born in Belvidere, Ill., in 1861 and made his entry into politics as custodian of the Cook County hospital. In 1886 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue and in 1890 was chosen clerk of the Chicago probate court.

Mr. Sullivan is at present the Democratic national committeeman from Illinois. Mr. Bryan has maintained that his election to this post was not legal and while in Europe sent a request that Mr. Sullivan tender his resignation of the office in the interest of the party. This Mr. Sullivan declined to do, and he secured action from the Democratic state convention which was interpreted as an endorsement of his attitude. The same convention endorsed Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1908. In his recent Chicago speech Mr. Bryan said he did not want an endorsement given under such circumstances, and he made some quite pointed remarks about the course pursued by Committeeman Sullivan.

Another Sullivan in the public eye is James E. Sullivan of New York, the athlete and manager of athletics who was so signally honored by the king of Greece recently for his services in connection with the Olympic games at Athens last spring. Mr. Sullivan, who was a prominent figure in connection with the world's fair at St. Louis, where he had charge of the physical culture department, is secretary of the American Athletic union and was American commissioner to the Olympic games. His work in this capacity was so much appreciated that King George singled him out for special honor and conferred upon him the golden cross of the Royal Order of the Saviour. The bestowal of this decorative privilege of the king. The Royal Order of the Saviour is the most honorable order in Greece, its membership including sovereigns, ambassadors, cabinet ministers and commanding generals.

Mr. Sullivan was born in New York forty-six years ago, and though his hair is now gray he still looks every inch the athlete. His athletic career began when, as a schoolboy of eighteen, he entered a walking match, and he was subsequently successful in contests in running, boxing, jumping and kicking. His business is that of a

publisher of books on athletics and sports. He was assistant director of sports at the Paris exposition of 1900 and was in charge of the athletics of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Under his direction the physical culture department of the Louisiana Purchase exposition was one of the most successful features of that enterprise.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who now that the fall campaign has begun is again a figure in politics, celebrated his seventy-third birthday the past summer. He was at Manhattan Beach, a favorite resort with him, and some newspaper men were offering their congratulations.

"Life," said the senator, "is a fleeting thing. The longest life passes like a dream. Nothing is so bewildering, as time's swift flight."

"Imagine," he said, "how impressed with time's flight old Henry Skerritt of Owego was. Henry ran away from his family a year after his marriage. That was about 1880, and a few months ago, taking up a local paper in Chicago, the deserter read in the personal column: 'If Henry Skerritt, who twenty-three years ago deserted his poor wife and babe, will return home said babe will be glad to knock the stuffing out of him.'"

William H. Crane, who recently opened his season in New York in Alfred Sutor's "The Price of Money," was once asked how it was that he never attempted serious Shakespearean roles. "But I did once," replied the comedian. "Years ago in the west I played 'Hamlet.'"

"Did you, indeed?" said an admirer and friend. "Didn't you have a great success? Didn't the audience call you before the curtain?" "Call me," replied Crane. "Why, man, they dared me!" It was in Crane's early days on the stage that he was assigned a part that came near being too heavy for him. He was understudy for the leading man of the company, and it became his duty at a critical time to lift up the fainting heroine and convey her to the wings.

At the time mentioned Mr. Crane was slight and anything but strong, so that the task assigned was extremely difficult, when it is considered that the leading woman weighed nearly 200 pounds.

After sundry attempts to accomplish the "business" assigned him, with little hope of its accomplishment, the strain was broken by the hearty laughter of the audience, for a strong, shrill voice from the gallery had shouted:

"For heaven's sake, man, take what you can and come back for the rest!"

The Countess Tolstol, whose serious illness is reported, has always insisted on protecting her husband's health, his property and his financial interests, and it is due to her that Count Tolstol is alive today and able to give his genius to the service of the world. Countess Tolstol has been an ideal mother to her thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. She taught her children music and English herself and has for years had complete charge of the publishing and sale of her husband's books. Had it not been for her the count would have carried his doctrines to the extreme limit, and the family would now be penniless. No one is more ready to give the countess tribute than her husband, and, while their ideas differ radically, they are yet extremely happy together. When her husband was excommunicated from the Greek church of Russia she wrote: "God will be lenient to those who even outside the church have lived a life of humility, renunciation of the good things of this world, love and devotion. His pardon is surer for them than for those whose miters and decorations sparkle with precious stones, but who strike and expel from the church those over whom they are set as pastors."

A Russian Story. The possession of land is regarded with almost superstitious veneration by the peasants of Russia. A parallel to this feeling is found in the eastern tale of Nasr-ed-Din Hodga, who met a peasant one day with a donkey, over whose back hung two sacks, one filled with stones, the other with wheat, the stones having been added to balance the wheat. "Why not divide the wheat into two parts instead?" suggested Nasr-ed-Din Hodga. Delighted with the idea, the peasant did as he was advised and hung the two sacks of wheat over the donkey's back. "And where are your lands, O wise stranger?" he asked humbly. "I have no lands," answered the other. "Your estates, then, and your palaces?" inquired the peasant. "I have none," said the other. "Then your houses, your gardens, your orchards?" persisted the man, amazed. "I have none of these," smiled the sage. "What?" cried the enraged peasant. "Do you, who have no lands and no possessions, presume to give advice to me?" And he unloaded the donkey, rearranged the wheat and stones as before and proceeded on his way.

## POVERTY A DISEASE.

The Result of Bad Living, Bad Thinking and of Sinning.

A large part of the poverty of the world is a disease, the result of centuries of bad living, bad thinking and of sinning. We know that poverty is an abnormal condition because it does not fit any human being's constitution. It contradicts the promise and the prophecy of the divine in man. There are plenty of evidences that abundance of all that is good was man's inheritance, that if he claims it stoutly and struggles persistently toward it he will gain it.

The fact is that a large part of the poverty of the world is due to downright laziness, shiftlessness, an unwillingness to make the effort, to fight for a competence. It does not matter how much ability one may have, if he does not have the inclination and the energy to use it it will atrophy. Laziness will ruin the greatest genius. It would kill the ambition of an Alexander or a Napoleon. No gift or talent is great enough to withstand it. The love of ease has wrecked more careers than anything else except dissipation, and laziness and vice usually go together. They are twins.

There are certain traits of a strong character which are incompatible with preventable poverty. Self reliance and a manly independence are foundation stones in strong characters. We often find them largely developed in the man who is poor in spite of all his efforts to get away from his poverty, who is the victim of misfortune and disasters which he could not control. But the man who is poor because he has lost his courage, his faith in himself, or because he is too lazy to pay the price for a competence lacks these qualities and is so much less a man. He is a weak character compared with the man who has developed powerful mental and moral muscle in his energetic, persistent efforts to gain a competence and to make the most of himself.

When you make up your mind that you are done with poverty forever, that you will have nothing more to do with it, that you are going to erase every trace of it from your dress, your talk, your actions, your home, that you are going to show the world your real mettle, that you are no longer going to pass for a failure, that you have set your face persistently toward better things, a competence, an independence, and that nothing on earth can turn you from your resolution, you will be amazed to see what a re-enforcing power will come to you from this increased confidence and self respect.

The most dangerous thing about poverty is that its victims often become reconciled to it and take it for granted that it is their fate. Because they cannot keep up appearances and live in the same style as their more wealthy neighbors, poor people often become discouraged and do not try to make the best of what they have. They do not "put their best foot forward" and endeavor with all their might to throw off the evidences of poverty. If there is anything that paralyzes power it is the effort to reconcile ourselves to our unfortunate environment instead of regarding it as abnormal and trying to get away from it.—Success.

## Hebrew Poetry In Earnest.

Hebrew poetry has power over our feelings because it is always in dead earnest. There is no play acting here. When one sees or reads "Hamlet" or "Macbeth" or "King Lear" one is absorbed in the distress and suffering, but behind the absorption is the sense of detachment from real affairs. Unconsciously we feel that we can afford to take part by imagination in the suffering because, after all, it is not real. To understand and appreciate the poetry of the Old Testament one must remember that it is always real. The sufferings or the joy or the faith is the experience of real men uttering forth the depths of their soul. The poetry had always the direct and practical purpose of unburdening real feeling. There is no make believe here. Even in Job the apparent form of a drama is the thinnest of masks for the deep and real feelings which lie underneath. The book is not an effort of the author to imagine how such a man as Job, suffering such trials, would have felt, but rather the expression of actual distress over the hopeless plight of his people. The mental tortures under which Job writhes are therefore those of real people in real and harrowing perplexity and the overwhelming power of the answer of the Almighty, the direct witness of a faith which could not be daunted by the most grievous trials.—J. H. Gardner in Atlantic.

## Basilisks and Dragons.

One of the peculiarities of the ancient writers on natural history subjects was the implicit faith which they placed in the genuineness of the various basilisk and dragon stories which were told to them. Brunetto, for an instance to the point, relates with all soberness that "the basilisk is the king of serpents. He wears a white crest upon his head, and such is the abundance of his venom that the air is poisoned wherever this dire reptile passes. Trees in which he makes his home exhale such a poisonous odor that birds in flying over are so overcome with it that they fall to the ground dead. "The dragon," says the same author, "is the very largest of serpents and inhabits especially India and Ethiopia. When he flies out of the caverns in which he makes his home he furrows the air with such violence as to make it gleam with fire. His mouth is small, and he has not the power to inflict deadly wounds with his teeth. In his tail, however, his power lies, and with it he can instantly strangle the largest elephant."

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